



5 G III
B.M.

BOARD OF TRADE,
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL
FOR TRADE,

AND THE

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY,
ON THE CONSTITUTION OF

The Department of Science and Art.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

1853.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE

COLLEGE OF MONMOUTH

VA. 1853. 0002

11. 12. 80.

to promote the welfare of the country, and to
the no benefit of his own industry and that of the
of their manufacture has been also begun
to stimulate and encourage greater attention to such
endeavours. The Government of the
of goods and from foreign countries
as have not been able to compete with
effort to furnish a variety of articles to meet
various wants of the people.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council
for Trade, March 16, 1853.*

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that my Lords have had under their consideration, by desire of the First Lord of the Treasury, the question of the best means of carrying into effect, so far as this Department is concerned, the announcement contained in the speech delivered from the Throne at the commencement of the present session of Parliament: "The advancement of the fine arts and of practical science will be readily recognized by you as worthy the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and cooperation."

Their Lordships understand that the object in view is to extend a system of encouragement to local institutions for Practical Science, similar to that

already commenced in the Department of Practical Art; that the systems should be combined on an enlarged scale; and that arrangements should be made for furnishing, through the instrumentality of one Department in connection with the Executive Government, having the support and being subject to the control of Parliament, the means for mutual co-operation and correspondence to every district of the kingdom, where the local intelligence and energy of the inhabitants shall create schools of industrial science and art.

My Lords can have no hesitation in stating that the time has now arrived when the consideration of the important question of supplying scientific and artistic instruction to the industrial classes of this country in a more systematic manner than has hitherto been possible, can no longer be postponed. The subject is one which assumes a more prominent position from day to day, and a recent and forcible expression of the public wants in reference to it will be found in the Surplus Report of the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Their Lordships have therefore approached the consideration of that subject with a full appreciation of its importance; and I am now directed to explain the conclusions at which they have arrived as to the mode in which the proposed object may be accomplished.

With regard to what they find already effected

in the direction above indicated, as evinced by the present extent of local exertions, my Lords direct me to point out that more than twenty of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom are already associated with the Department of Practical Art under their Lordships' superintendence; and from the communications which they understand have been addressed by deputations and otherwise to the Government School of Mines by places of great importance, such as Manchester, Birmingham, and Newcastle, their Lordships have every reason to believe that a cordial disposition will be shown to cooperate with the Government in promoting industrial science.

In the proposed United Department of Science and Art, the motive power will thus be local and voluntary—the system, in the main, self supporting; while the advantages will be distributed over every part of the United Kingdom; and the assistance received from Parliament be applied for the general good of all.

My Lords are of opinion that it will be necessary that, out of the existing materials, there should be formed a Metropolitan establishment, where the most perfect illustrations and models in both branches may be accessible to students sent up from the provincial schools, to pupils resident in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, to training-masters, and to the public at large.

Connected with this Metropolitan establishment there should be a school of the highest class, in which pupils may obtain the best instruction at the completion of their course of training, in which all improvements suggested by experience may be adopted and made generally known; and from which, therefore, the most useful information may at all times be communicated to the provincial bodies in connection with it.

In order to accomplish this end, it is essential that the institution should be supported to a considerable extent by the fees of pupils. It is desirable that the principal teachers in the Metropolitan school, upon whose efficiency the whole working of the national system must, in a great degree, depend, should continue to receive from the State some moderate payment, and be directly responsible to the Executive Government. But if the Metropolitan school were to be wholly sustained by a Parliamentary vote, it might be regarded as an attempt on the part of the State to impose its own views of science and art, rather than as a healthy and perpetually progressive exhibition of the state of advancing knowledge.

For the administration of the proposed department, it appears to my Lords to be necessary that there should be two persons, each filling the office of secretary and inspector combined; one for the Department of Science, the other for that of Art;

with such clerks as may be requisite for conducting the correspondence.

The Lords of the Treasury will find that in the estimate which it is now proposed to submit to Parliament on behalf of the proposed Department, although the task to be accomplished is of much greater magnitude than heretofore, my Lords have confined themselves as closely as possible within the limits of the estimates heretofore relating to the separate institutions which it is now proposed to unite into one; and that so far as the expenses of the establishment, as it will exist under the proposed consolidation, are concerned, they will exceed by only a small amount the aggregate of the several charges which have been voted in former years.

In conformity with the decision arrived at by the Government, my Lords have included in their estimate the following Establishments, which it is proposed to unite in one department under the Board of Trade, and opposite to each of which are placed the sums voted for it in the past year, viz.:

		£	s.	d.
Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts		800	0	0
Museum of Practical Geology		5,272	0	0
Geological Survey		5,500	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry		3,348	6	0
Royal Dublin Society		6,340	15	0
Department of Practical Art, including the Provincial Schools of Design		17,920	0	0
Total		<hr/>	39,181	1 0

To this sum, however, it is necessary to add some further expenditure, which has already been sanctioned by previous Governments, although no provision for it was included in the votes, inasmuch as it is independent of any change in the present organization of these departments, and would in any case have appeared in the Estimates for 1853-4.

As respects the Government School of Mines, their Lordships find that a sum of 150*l.*, which does not appear in the Estimates for last year, was sanctioned by the Treasury under a former Government, for rent of rooms in Marylebone Street, for additional laboratory accommodation for both metallurgy and chemistry.

In the case of the Department of Practical Art, the outlay of sums amounting to 2,255*l.*, for the expenses of the establishment in managing the museum of manufactures, collection of ornamental casts, library, the storekeeper's department, aid to teachers' training masters, the printing of the department, police, &c., has also been sanctioned by the late Government, and defrayed under their direction, and with the consent of the Treasury, out of the sum of 3000*l.* voted last year, in two sums of 2000*l.* and 1000*l.*, for outfit, such as examples, books, &c., and for additional schools, &c., respectively.

Adding, therefore, the above sums of 150*l.* and

2,255*l.* to the sum of 39,181*l.* 1*s.* voted last year, as above shown, and supposing the Estimates for 1852-3 to remain in other respects unaltered, it will appear that the present annual outlay on the establishments embraced in the objects of this letter may be stated to be 41,586*l.* 1*s.*

The salary which their Lordships are of opinion should be attached to the office of Secretary and Inspector in the Department of Science, is the same as that which Parliament has already assigned to Mr. Cole for the corresponding office (hitherto called the office of General Superintendent) in the Department of Art, viz., 1000*l.* per annum. This office it is proposed to confer upon Dr. Lyon Playfair, whose services the country is fortunate in securing for this important object.

In addition to this amount, a sum for Dr. Playfair's travelling expenses in visiting the provincial schools will be necessary; and as their Lordships are anxious that these visits should be not unfrequent, they propose that a sum not exceeding 350*l.* should be added for this purpose.

Some increase to the establishment now engaged in the Department of Art will necessarily be required for the additional correspondence entailed by extending to the kindred Department of Science the system of offering facilities for communication with the provincial bodies; but my Lords hope that a very moderate addition may suffice, and they would

not propose to add to the estimate more than the sum of 300*l.* for this purpose.*

The three sums above mentioned constitute an addition of 1650*l.* directly consequent upon the formation of the Department of Science and its consolidation with that of Art. This, if added to the sum of 41,586*l.* 1*s.* already spoken of, represents a total of 43,236*l.* 1*s.*, on the supposition that no other changes appeared in the Estimates for the present year, as compared with those last voted by Parliament.

Of this sum, more than one-half was expended for provincial purposes, in the following manner, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Provincial Schools of Design	7,870	0	0
Geological Survey	5,500	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry	3,348	6	0
Royal Dublin Society	6,340	15	0
 Total	 23,059	 1	 0

It should here be observed, that the sums derived in the shape of fees from students, &c., in the Department of Art, are to be counted in diminution of the actual and ultimate charge upon the public in connection with the Metropolitan establishment. The amount of such fees, which was estimated in 1852-53 at 330*l.*, is estimated at 800*l.* for the ensuing

* There will, of course, be a small corresponding increase for postage and other incidental expenses.

year. This increase will, it is hoped, advance progressively with the development of the several purposes for which the Department has been founded.

Connected with the Museum in Jermyn Street, under the superintendence of Sir Henry De la Beche, the School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts will continue to discharge its useful functions as the Metropolitan School of Industrial Science, with an enlarged sphere of usefulness from its new relation to the Provincial Schools; and as it is obviously desirable that the Secretary for Science to the general department should be well acquainted with the proceedings of the Metropolitan School of Science, my Lords propose that, Sir Henry De la Beche being Director of this school, Dr. Playfair, in addition to his other duties, should be its Vice-Director.

It is but justice to Sir H. De la Beche, that he should no longer act gratuitously in the above capacity, but should, in addition to his present salary of 800*l.* as Director of the Geological Surveys, receive a due acknowledgment of his services as Director of the Metropolitan School of Science. It is therefore proposed to assign to him a salary of 300*l.* as such, making the total amount received by him 1100*l.*

Before proceeding to the question of provincial aid, it is important to make a distinction in the case of that part of the estimate relating to the Metropolitan establishment, between what may be consi-

dered as annual and recurrent expenditure, and that which is rather of a temporary character, such as charges for outfit, examples of art, &c. The estimate for the Department of Art for last year contained, as already shown, a total sum of 3000*l.* voted for such purposes. Their Lordships have mentioned that a considerable portion of this amount was expended under the sanction of the late Government upon charges which are in reality establishment expenses, being in their nature annually recurrent. It therefore appears, that as nearly the whole of the sum of 3000*l.* voted by Parliament last year for outfit, &c., has been required for expenses of the establishment, a fresh vote for outfit, after providing for those expenses, would in any case have been necessary in the present year.

My Lords have therefore now to propose an outlay of the sum of 2,500*l.* as outfit, in the shape of additions to the Museum of Manufactures and Library at Marlborough House. Both of these branches of the Department of Art may be considered as still in their infancy. It is not proposed at present to increase the sum annually voted for the Museum and Library in Jermyn Street. The whole public will have the means of resorting to these museums and libraries, whether they be resident in London or come from the country, in pursuit of science or of art.

All the sum at present applied to provincial

purposes, may be considered as being already devoted, by previous Parliaments, to those purposes, and it is not in their Lordships' power to deal with it as freely as if no existing arrangements depended upon its continuance. Their Lordships are, however, desirous of placing the present schools of design upon a footing at once more calculated to be useful for the purposes for which they were instituted, and less costly to the public in regard to the charge upon the Estimates, and they will not fail to keep this object continually in view. Their Lordships propose that any future votes shall be applied for instruction only, and not in payment of any expenses of general management, which they consider ought to be wholly controlled by the local authorities, and therefore defrayed by them. The future extension of provincial aid, whether by means of an increase in the amounts now voted for specific application in the provinces, or the development of fresh means of aiding the provincial schools, rests upon a different footing to the present grants, and ought to be brought more particularly under the notice of the Lords of the Treasury.

Having given the fullest and most careful consideration to the question, my Lords have now to recommend for the United Department the grant of 4,500*l.*, for the purchase of examples and apparatus, to be distributed, at half their prime cost, to provincial schools, and 3,000*l.* as a guarantee fund

for salaries of masters, aid in training, and for scholarships.

If the above grants should be sanctioned, the total amount of provincial aid to be accorded to the two Departments of Art and Science in the year 1853-4, will be as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Provincial Schools of Design, Department of Art	7,600	0	0
(This amount is less than that shown in the Estimate for 1852-53 by 270 <i>l.</i>)			
Examples, &c., for Provincial Schools*	4,500	0	0
Guarantee Fund, &c.	3,000	0	0
Total	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,100	0	0

(N.B.—The above figures are, of course, exclusive of the grants to the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry.)

In illustration of the public feeling and the public wants in respect of the proposed union of the several Establishments devoted to Science and Art, may be cited the case of the Potteries' School of Design, where, at the annual meeting recently held, it was considered expedient that a School of Industrial Science should be added to the existing School of Art. It is probable that a similar feeling exists in many other of the present Local Schools of Design, and that it would shortly find public expression in the various localities, quite irrespective of any proceedings on the part of Parliament for the promotion of industrial instruction.

* The examples being sold at not less than half price, the *actual* expenditure cannot exceed 2,250*l.*

The natural consequence of this union, will be to render available for the double objects of Science and of Art these grants, which are now confined to the latter branch exclusively, and thus to produce a much greater effect without any corresponding increase of charge.

With regard to the arrangements necessary for the transaction of the financial business of the united department, and for ensuring the proper distribution of the sums that may be voted by Parliament, their Lordships propose to exercise a direct control in this respect, the Accountant now employed by the Board of Trade appearing to them to be the proper person for superintending the general system of the accounts of the department, as respects not only the expenditure, but also such receipts as may accrue in the shape of fees from occasional students, or in any other manner. My Lords conceive that, in compliance with strict rule, the gross sum required for the purposes of the department should be voted; any sums which may be received in repayment being paid directly to the Exchequer. These sums are a deduction from the real cost of the Department, and the amount received for the year last past will be stated in a note on the face of the Estimate.

My Lords do not think it desirable now to enter upon the question of the several alterations in the Estimates for the ensuing year as compared with the

preceding Estimates, as the nature of those alterations will be seen by reference to those Estimates, and to the explanations by which they will be accompanied.

As respects the sum proposed above to be voted for the distribution of examples, apparatus, &c., my Lords direct me to mention, that under that head will be included in the Department of Art, models and copies, which the department now provides at an expense so small in comparison with that at which they used to be sold, that Mr. Cole reports that sets of copies and models may now be obtained at about one-fourth of the price which they bore a few years since. It had been the practice to distribute such copies and models gratuitously; but this system was, as their Lordships think, very judiciously altered by the late President of this Board, who announced the intention of the department to supply hereafter (so far as the vote would permit) all local schools at half cost.

My Lords consider that however necessary the system of gratuitous distribution may have been at first, it is quite sufficient that the models should eventually be furnished at the actual cost price; and they would advise that the present allowance should only be continued for a limited period, and that as soon as possible 25 per cent. discount only should be allowed, and that ultimately all charge upon the Estimates under this head should entirely cease.

It is proposed that similar principles shall govern the distribution of apparatus, &c., in the case of the Department of Science.

As respects the proposed expenditure for a guarantee fund for teachers' training-masters, scholarships and prizes, that outlay is intended, in both the Departments of Science and of Art, as an encouragement towards establishing provincial schools, and also to furnish young men educated in those local schools, and found to be meritorious, with means and inducement to finish their training at the Metropolitan schools. This mode of stimulating local talent is open to no abuse, so long as it is confined within moderate limits, that is, so long as the main support of the Metropolitan schools is derived from the fees of the pupils resorting to them for instruction. The honour of being elected to these scholarships, combined with the means which they will afford for improvement in science and art, may be expected to prove a great incentive to the ambition of the pupils.

It is found very useful that this Board should be able to guarantee to a master who is about to open a school in a new district, a certain income at starting; and upon this system my Lords propose to act to the extent shown by the vote proposed in the shape of the guarantee fund to teachers, not in order to make an actual contribution, but only to guarantee a sum, which they are led to believe the

fees for instruction will wholly or nearly supply. It may therefore be expected that this will not constitute any very serious charge.

It was arranged by the late Government that, as respects the Department of Art, exhibitions of the works of the students of all the schools, metropolitan and provincial, shall be held in London in the months of May and November; and that prizes shall be awarded for proficiency in the several stages of instruction. The President of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Maclise, R.A., were good enough to assist Mr. Redgrave in the distribution of the prizes at the first exhibition, which was held in May last. The expenditure under this head will not be more than 350*l.*

Although their Lordships cannot doubt that the public utility of the Museum of Practical Geology, as respects the practical means of instruction and training which it affords, will, under the arrangements proposed in this letter, be considerably greater than has hitherto been the case, they are far from being insensible to the advantages already offered by it. It embraces a large and well-furnished museum, which is constantly being augmented by liberal donations from the public. It includes not only raw mineral produce, but also numerous mining models and metallurgical illustrations, and extensive collections illustrative of the progress of the geological survey, as well as the higher applications of mineral products

to the arts. Connected with it are the geological surveys of the United Kingdom,* and these are used in combination with the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, to which my Lords have referred under the name of the Metropolitan School of Science, as a means of practical instruction; the pupils of the School go under the respective professors into the field, where they are practically taught geological surveying, mining, and natural history. This advantage of actual field practice gives a peculiar and important feature to the central school, which might be so arranged as to be extended to those pupils who might be sent to it from the schools in the provinces. In connection with the Museum there is also a Mining Record Office, which is open for consultation by the public, and contains records of the state of mines in the most important mining districts; and my Lords feel assured, from the desire already evinced by the public to avail themselves of the advantages proposed in the establishment of that office, even in its present imperfectly developed state, that much benefit would ensue from its being made of that greater practical utility which would result from the con-

* It is very important to bear in mind that the expenses incurred on account of the Geological Surveys, and which now amount to 5,500*l.* a-year, are not permanent in their character, and will ultimately cease to be a charge upon the public.

templated modifications in the department. Lastly, there is the educational part of the establishment, which was originally instituted as a school of mines, in consequence of numerous memorials from the mining districts, but which has lately extended itself so as to embrace instruction in science applied to the arts. The important practical bearing which the objects of this School have upon the promotion of the science of agriculture in this country also requires a special reference, the applications of geology under it extending to agriculture equally with mining and the arts. Besides the regular courses of the institution, it has been the custom of the professors to deliver special courses of lectures to working men at a very small fee (viz., 6d. for six lectures); and these lectures are so much appreciated by the class to which they are confined, that the number desirous of attending each course has ordinarily been double the number which the theatre will contain.

With regard to the Royal Dublin Society, which it has been decided shall be included in the estimates prepared under the proposed new arrangements, my Lords have only to observe, that in addition to its staff of professors lecturing in Dublin, it is in the habit of sending lecturers into the Irish provinces upon the application of the various towns, and that it has actively participated in organizing the scheme of the Great Exhibition which it is intended to hold in Dublin this year.

There still remains one establishment included in the Estimates for the forthcoming year which my Lords have not yet specially alluded to, viz., the Museum of Irish Industry, which is under the direction of Sir R. Kane, so distinguished for his services in the cause of science.

It does not appear necessary for my Lords to dwell upon a consideration so obvious as that of the mutual benefit that would result, in all that relates to questions connected with instruction, from the proposed union, under this Department, of the interests of these establishments, which bear such especial reference to the progress of Ireland in the paths of science.

At present the permission of Her Majesty enables the rooms of Marlborough House to be used temporarily for the offices of the Department, the Museum, and the Metropolitan School of Art; and my Lords have to acquaint the Lords of the Treasury that Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to allow Dr. Playfair to have the temporary use of offices in that building for the discharge of his duties in London.

It appears to my Lords probable that the new arrangements now proposed will not entail upon the country an unprofitable expenditure, even as regards the machinery already in existence and sanctioned by Parliament, and that they will in

some respects be a source of economy; and they would direct attention to the following instances of the advantages which have already resulted from the system which it is proposed to extend.

A large number of examples, illustrations, &c., voted for the Schools of Design in former years, but either stowed away in the vaults of Somerset House for want of space, or otherwise practically useless, have been brought into use, to the value of several thousand pounds. These include casts of ornamental art of all periods, copies of Raffaelle's Loggie, specimens of manufactures, &c.

The current expenses of management of the Museum at Marlborough House have already been defrayed by the fees from occasional students taken at the door, although the institution has only been open six months, and although the public are admitted gratuitously two days in the week. The whole number of persons admitted has been about 60,000.

It has already become the practice for individuals, desirous of encouraging the general improvement, to send to the Museum of Art, for temporary exhibition, articles of interest that are their own private property. This is a source of wealth to a public institution, which can only exist to any considerable degree when, from the national character of the institution, an ambition to extend its usefulness is naturally engendered in the public mind. The example set by Her Majesty, and by His Royal

Highness Prince Albert, and already followed by several individuals, may probably be acted upon more and more, as the advantages of the institution become more generally appreciated by the possessors of interesting works in science and in art.

My Lords would especially observe that the systematic combination of all the provincial institutions, through the instrumentality of the metropolitan branch, will cause the improvement of one school to be made known immediately to all; and the utmost opportunity for constant progress will thereby be afforded to the general body; while, at the same time, an honourable rivalry will be generated throughout all the separate sections of the system; from the combination of which causes the greatest industrial benefit may be expected to result.

Their Lordships have now touched upon the various points which have seemed to them more especially to require an explanation on their part, previous to the Estimates for 1853-4 being laid before Parliament. It is only after the most careful and deliberate consideration of the whole question, and the important results involved in it, that they submit for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury the various proposals contained in the present letter, being of opinion that an arrangement of the nature of that which they have now explained is especially calculated to promote the object had in view by Her Majesty, in the recommendations made in her

gracious speech at the commencement of the present session of Parliament.

I am to request that you will move the Lords of the Treasury to favour my Lords, at their earliest convenience, with an expression of their opinion in reference to this important subject, and to the several arrangements contemplated in this letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EMERSON TENNENT.

James Wilson, Esq., M.P., &c.

Treasury Minute.

WRITE to Sir Emerson Tennent, and inform him that my Lords have had under their consideration his letter of the 16th instant, detailing at some length the views of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, as regards the question of "extending a system of encouragement to Local Institutions for Practical Science in this country, similar to that already commenced in the Department of Practical Art, and the arrangements necessary for furnishing, through the instrumentality of one department of the Executive Government, the means for mutual co-operation and correspondence to every district of the kingdom, where the local intelligence and energy of the inhabitants shall create Schools of Industrial Science and Art;" and submitting the expediency of blending into one Estimate the charges hitherto stated separately to Parliament, under the heads of "Geological Survey and Museums of Practical Geology, London and Dublin;" and "Practical Art Department, including Schools of Design." Request Sir E. Tennent to inform the Lords of the Committee that their Lordships concur generally in the plans proposed in this letter as the most effectual means of giving

effect to the recommendation of Her Majesty at the opening of the session, with a view to the advancement of "Practical Science."

My Lords concur in the remarks of the Lords of Privy Council for Trade, as to the best mode in which the efforts of Government can be directed, with a view to the encouragement of Local Institutions for Practical Science; they agree that that object will be best attained by the creation in the metropolis of a school of the highest class, capable of affording the best instruction and the most perfect training, which can alone be hoped for from an institution which has the command of the most eminent and distinguished talent; the advantages of which will be experienced by minor institutions throughout the kingdom, not only as furnishing a central source of information, but as a means of furnishing competent and well-qualified teachers for Local Institutions, and of completing the education of pupils who desire higher accomplishments than can reasonably be expected from minor schools.

And my Lords entirely concur with the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, that it is desirable to leave the management of such Local Institutions as much as possible to the authorities on the spot, confining their direct support mainly to affording facilities and aid in obtaining suitable and accomplished teachers, and the necessary apparatus and instruments of the most approved descrip-

tion, so essential to the success of such institutions, and generally, by affording advice and assistance from time to time based upon the extended experience which the Central School must enjoy; and which will give it the character rather of a national than a mere metropolitan institution.

But while my Lords fully concur with the Lords of Committee of Trade as to the great utility of such institutions, and are ready to admit that Parliamentary Grants could not be sanctioned for more useful objects than those contemplated in their Lordships' letter, immediately connected as they are with the success of our various industries, and calculated as they are to aid in the competition to which those industries will be more and more exposed in the great neutral markets of the world, and in the development of the numerous natural resources of the country, and especially those of Mining and Agriculture:—yet my Lords concur in the views expressed by the Lords of Committee of Trade, that aevery mens should be used to render these institutions as much self-supporting as possible, and that in the plans adopted, that object should always be borne in mind. My Lords adopt this view, not only because they feel it incumbent upon them to confine the public expenditure to the lowest limit, but also because they entertain a belief that the utility of such institutions is great in proportion as they are self-supporting.

Request Sir E. Tennent to inform my Lords of the Committee that they entirely concur in the proposed arrangement, which will unite in one department, under the Board of Trade, with the Departments of Practical Art and Science, the kindred and analogous institutions of the Government School of Mines and Science, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Geological Survey, the Museum of Irish Industry, and the Royal Dublin Society, all of which are in part supported by Parliamentary Grants ; and my Lords have given directions that the Estimates for all these institutions shall be brought together under the general head of "Board of Trade Department of Science and Art." From this arrangement, by which the whole of these institutions will be brought under one common superintendence, and by which the advantages of each may be in some degree made to contribute to the success of the whole, my Lords anticipate much public benefit.